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The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.  
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## NO REFUGE FOR WOMAN SUFFERER

Hounded by Boys, the Police Station Only Haven Open to Stranger.

Suffering acutely from an aggravated form of St. Vitus' dance, thought to be subject to epilepsy and without attendants, Miss Ada Van Kirk, an arrival on the Alameda, was yesterday brought to the police station, booked as supposedly insane, and finally committed to the insane asylum. Miss Van Kirk's case is one of the most pitiful that has come to the attention of the local police, who have handled it as well as their inadequate facilities and the poor system they operate under would permit.

Miss Van Kirk had hardly been in the city more than several hours before her peculiar actions attracted so much attention that she was finally brought to the police station for examination.

She left the Alameda almost as soon as the gangplank was down yesterday morning after having asked Purser Smith for information regarding Honolulu hotels. Her long sea trip had aggravated the ailment from which she suffers and her strange movements quickly brought a crowd of Chinese and Hawaiian boys around her who followed her up Fort street. She went first to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, but instead of going to the desk and registering, she passed it and sat down on the bench in the hall. The convulsive movements caused by her affliction began to attract the attention of the clerks and guests in the hotel, and Manager Brown finally went up to her and asked her if he could do anything for her.

She did not answer at once as she can speak only with difficulty and then refused to be taken to a room. Her hair came down, loosened by her uncontrollable movements, and several ladies in the hotel fixed it up again for her. She had her hat upside down on her head, according to Brown, and was generally disheveled.

She left the building and commenced to walk about the grounds, but previous to that time, says the manager, several of her fellow passengers on the Alameda entered and went to the register. They saw her while they were in the act of signing and edged away from the desk as she approached.

Manager Brown went outside and commenced to walk about with her, asking her as to where she was from and whether or not she had any friends here. To these she did not reply and Brown started in to point out the places of interest around. She did not seem to pay any attention to him, but was content to walk with him, and he meanwhile telephoned for Dr. Bruce Mackall, the city physician. When Mackall arrived he met her on the walk and touched her on the arm, asking her politely to step into the hotel and talk with him.

### Fights Doctor.

According to the stories of both Brown and Mackall, she at once turned on him and fought like a screaming fury for no apparent reason. She made violent attempts to get a hat pin from her hat but each time her arm was convulsively jerked away by the St. Vitus' dance. Mackall was a little scared and as her fit continued took her to a chair where it required the efforts of several to hold her.

Mackall ordered her to the police station for examination but she was permitted to walk out from the hotel herself. Brown asked the uniformed policeman to avoid taking her in such manner as to again excite her and in consequence, Officer Nobriga, who had been sent up, and Harry Clark, in plain clothes, followed her for a short time. They hoped, as she walking Ewa on Hotel, that she would continue until near enough to be taken to the station without attracting a crowd. But opposite the Young Hotel entrance she turned in and they were forced to go after her and take her in charge. She refused their request to enter a hack and resisted forcibly when they put her in one but they finally got her to the station. It was all they could do to keep her from jumping out and she resisted again when they took her out.

### Placed in Jail.

She struggled violently with Captain Baker when he attempted to take her to the desk and would not give her name. She was then taken to the prisoner's court yard. Captain Baker learned from Doctor Emerson, who had attended her, as to what she wished for lunch and sent to the Grill for it but after it arrived she would not touch it and told him to eat it instead. He tried to coax her but without avail.

She was not placed, as the stories spread yesterday stated, in a "dark and loathsome cell." That description is more worthy of romance than of the Honolulu police jail. All prisoners not violent are allowed the full liberty of the court and the officers tried to make it as pleasant as possible for her. Judge Andrade tried to get her to move her chair from the hot and unshaded court where she had sat down to the shade of a corridor but she would not budge. Also the story about being locked up alongside a murderer is strictly imaginative for no murderer is kept in a cell and no murderers are kept at the police jail.

Deputy Sheriff Rose, who was in charge of the jail yesterday during the absence of Sheriff Jarrett, had no other place to put her except where he did. The suggestion advanced to place her in the sheriff's office was sadly lacking in practicability as a woman in her condition could hardly be permitted in the room in which the county's police administration is being carried on. She could have been placed in the little offices in the building, which are private but dirty, dusty and badly ventilated.

### A Cultured Woman.

Miss Van Kirk is a woman of culture and refinement notwithstanding the pitiable condition which she is in. The symptoms which the doctors said indicated acute mania and dementia were probably brought on by the suffering she had undergone and the humiliation which she had been subjected to. It was shameful that she had to be

placed where she was but she was ordered by the city physician to be held for examination as to her sanity and the law provides that the police must hold her. Unfortunately the law has provided no facilities for handling the supposedly insane and the only place that they could place her was in the court yard where they did. They are not to blame for the humiliation to which she was subjected, as they were forced to carry out their orders; but there are others who could make such a humiliation possible to be blamed. There should be a matron at the receiving station for her presence is not only urgently needed in this case but in many others, and there should be a detention hospital, an institution which no such city as this on the mainland is without.

This is Miss Van Kirk's third trip to the islands but at no previous visit has she been in the pitiable condition in which she arrived yesterday. Doctor Clark of the Alameda remembers the last trip she made as she came down on that vessel then and Purser Smith remembers both trips. Doctor Clark stated yesterday that Miss Van Kirk had sat at table up to the second day out and thereafter retired to her cabin where her meals were served. He was not called upon to give her any treatment or medicine whatever and she at no time on the voyage exhibited signs of dementia.

### Slight Examination.

Doctor Clark was called yesterday by Doctors Mackall and Emerson and the three doctors made a very slight examination of the unfortunate woman in the jail at half-past two yesterday afternoon.

Doctor Clark gave a brief resume of her condition while on board the vessel and also what he had heard of her condition on the previous trips. Doctor Mackall gave a history of his encounter with her at the hotel and besides this only a few questions were asked her, such as her name and residence. She gave her name but would not answer other questions. She did not seem to remember Doctor Clark, who stated that she also failed to recognize the stewardess who was with her both this trip and the last.

Doctor Emerson arrived at the examination about a half-hour late, and did not at that time examine the woman. He had seen her earlier in the day and was content in accepting what the others told. Doctor Mackall said that she had, at the hotel at least, acute mania, and Doctor Emerson, after listening to him and to Doctor Clark, thought that she was bordering on dementia.

### Homeless.

Doctor Clark stated that he was certain that the Queen's Hospital would not accept her and there was no other institution except the insane asylum where she could be sent. There was no place at the hotels for her, for they were all crowded; the hospital, according to one of the doctors, would not receive her; she had no friends here, and to the unfortunate woman the insane asylum remained the only refuge from the humiliation afforded her by boys who had mocked her on the street, the men who examined her coldly at the police station and the drunks and thugs there who leered at her, afflicted as she was with one of the most pitiable diseases of mankind.

Therefore she was sent to the insane asylum by commitment papers signed by Judge Andrade in the afternoon. While the associations of this place are no more pleasant than those of the jail, she could have privacy, quietude and proper medical attendance. There was a doubt in the doctors' mind when they sent her there as to whether she was out of her mind or not, but they had no other alternative.

### To Be Returned.

She has a return trip ticket to the Coast on the same vessel that she came out on, and it is the plan to have her paroled at the time the vessel sails next Wednesday and bring her back to the Coast. The Oceanic company will probably be responsible for her and see that she is placed in proper hands upon her arrival in San Francisco.

An examination of her effects which had been left on the Alameda revealed the following note: "If I meet with an accident, wire Mr. Eli Cook, 845 North Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, Calif." A cablegram was sent to him at once. Just before leaving the vessel she wrote a letter addressed to Frank Moore, 399 North Fairbanks Avenue, Pasadena, but the letter was never mailed. It was opened and read yesterday and its contents are reported to indicate nothing whatever of an unsound mind. It described her trip, said that she was feeling better and contained an appreciation of the efforts to the ship's officers to make her comfortable.

## UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the General Delivery for the week ending February 19th, 1910:

Alexander, Mrs. W. F.	Kelly, J. C.
Bauman, Kunt C.	Kug, Miss Welhe-
Belmont, A.	Leubegue, Wilfred
Browl, Frank	Lucy, Miss Junia
Brown, Mrs. Frank	Lynman, Mrs. Sarah
Brown, Mrs. Mal-	Lynman, Mrs. Sarah
coim	MacMillan, Miss
Chief Gugemuir,	Omstead, David
Herru,	Oss, Mrs. K.
Clark, Frank	Perry, John
Clark, Mrs. Dennis	Pearson, Gus
Crawford, Frank	Prosser, Mrs. Joe
(2)	Putnam, Miss Alice
Curry, Mrs. Mont-	Reidy, Edward
gomery S.	Rice, C. A.
Defries, Miss Alice	Ringer, Mrs. Abbie
Dole, Ida	Richardson, E.
Dreyer, Mr.	Seitt, Miss Esther
Eichberger, E. W.	Scott, Walter C.
Greig, John	Skied, John
Hess, Mary E.	Steward, Charles
Henry, Polly Keola	M.
Hershey, Miss Ade-	Stephens, Mrs.
laide	Sutcliffe, A.
Ramsey, Douglas	Sullivan, F. J.
Hilliard, Mr.	Taylor, E. W.
Hutton, Mrs. Rob-	Todd, James B.
ert	Touhills, Mrs. C.
Jellings, David Jr.	Vida, Mrs. W. C.
John, Miss Emily	Woods, J. B.
Johnson, H. L.	Young, Leon De

Please ask for advertised letters.  
JOSEPH G. PRATT,  
Postmaster.

Donovan has telegraphed that he wants his reputation to be simple and non-political.

## EWA, MODEL HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION

(This is the first of a series of articles on the sugar plantations of Hawaii which The Advertiser plans to publish. Other plantations will be treated of from time to time.—Ed. Adv.)

At no place in the Islands can the high state of development which the sugar industry has reached in Hawaii be better observed than at Ewa plantation on Oahu. Ewa plantation has been in operation for twenty years and



GEORGE F. RENTON,  
Manager of Ewa Plantation.

during that time it has made wonderful strides, until today it is doubtless one of the finest sugar properties in the world. The cane land is of the most desirable composition and is so located that it can be tilled at the lowest possible cost. The irrigation system is ample to all requirements and the mill is of the most modern design.

This year Ewa will harvest from 3721.48 acres of cane, and Apokana, which is controlled by the same company, will harvest from 94.7 acres.

The annual yields in sugar in tons from Ewa since 1900 have been as follows: 1900, 26,953; 1901, 32,702; 1902, 34,736; 1903, 33,213; 1904, 31,185; 1905, 30,751; 1906, 29,478; 1907, 32,020; 1908, 32,768; 1909, 33,908.

The estimate of Manager Renton for 1909 was "above 32,500 tons." As a matter of fact the yield exceeded that estimate by 1449 tons. For 1910 Manager Renton has estimated "in excess of 30,000 tons." There seems to be no reason to suppose that the actual crop will not exceed the estimate by a substantial figure.

The management of Ewa plantation is decidedly conservative and the agents have never issued any statements calculated to bull stocks. In fact the agents have at all times been very conservative in their statements and have as far as possible refrained from giving out particulars concerning the property to any other than those actually interested.

### Harvested Area.

The big crop of 1909 was harvested from 3732.44 acres, practically the same acreages as will be cut this year. The percentage of short ratoons, which always yield rather less than plant and this year and favorable weather conditions have made the cane well advanced so that it compares favorably with long ratoons.

On several sections of the plantation which in times past have not proved very productive, the cane is growing in fine shape this year. This is largely due to improved methods of fertilization.

The first cane on Ewa plantation was planted in 1890, the year that the company was formed. The incorporators of the company were: S. N. Castle, W. R. Castle, J. B. Castle, George P. Castle, J. B. Atherton, W. A. Bowen, E. D. Tenney, C. M. Cooke, B. F. Dillingham and W. J. Lowrie.

In September of that year forty acres of cane was planted for seed. From then on planting was done on an ever increasing scale. The greatest elevation at which cane is planted is 200 feet, and the lands held by the company are so well located topographically that practically all of the fields can be plowed with a steam plow.

The pumping system of the plantation is of the best. The most modern long ratoons, is comparatively small machinery only is used and the pumps have a combined capacity of nearly 90,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. All of the pumps are housed in suitable fireproof buildings and each is under the immediate control of a skilled engineer, while the chief pump engineer makes daily rounds of inspection. W. A. Ramsay is the chief pump engineer.

Ewa plantation is tilled by nearly 3000 laborers, fully a dozen nationalities being represented on the payroll. Many of the laborers are homesteaders and have very attractive homes.

The different nationalities have villages of their own and each is a miniature town. The Japanese village is particularly fine, the little cottages being kept up in very attractive style. The plantation furnishes good houses with well-shingled roofs. There is also ample garden room around each cottage. In this space most of the laborers have planted gardens and in the Japanese village the yards are particularly well utilized, every inch of ground being tilled.

The Japanese have almost without exception put matting on the floors and walls of their cottages and their little places are far better than the average skilled laborer in America can afford. In the Japanese village is a fine baseball diamond, laid out by the plantation for those who follow the American national game. The field is level and as good as any in Honolulu.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Small Medicine Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.

### Little Trouble.

Considering the number of workmen employed on Ewa plantation labor troubles have been very few and far between. Even during the strike of last year, caused by agitation among Japanese laborers by outside troublemakers, Ewa experienced the minimum of trouble of any plantation affected. This was due in no small part to the fact that the cottages of the Japanese laborers are such that none felt like leaving when the ultimatum was issued—"Go to work or leave the plantation."

Both Manager Renton and Head Overseer McKeever have made a thorough study of the labor situation and every effort is made to keep the laborers contented. As a matter of fact the plantation laborers, on an average, receive fully as good remuneration for their work as do ranch or farm hands on the mainland and the houses which they have allotted to them are far better than the average farm hand ever hopes to get.

In many instances married couples are making upward of eighty dollars a month in addition to which they receive free house rent.

Again, there has been no insurgent activity.

### Fine Hospital.

The hospital is one of the show places of the plantation and is something in which the management has a right to take pride. No private hospital anywhere is more carefully kept and the accommodations are such as should meet with the approval of the most fastidious. The wards are light, airy and fitted with the most modern of sanitary hospital beds.

The operating room is supplied with the very finest and most expensive furniture and the surgical instruments are the best that money can buy. There is ample window light for daytime operations while over the operating table is a cluster of electric lights which enables the surgeon to work as satisfactorily by night as by day.

The hospital proper is surrounded by broad lawns which overlook the canefields and furnish ideal lounging places for convalescents.

The dispensary is fitted up for the most expeditious treatment of patients while the static machine, X-ray instruments and other electrical apparatus are the finest that money can buy.

Records in the office of the surgeon show that sickness is chiefly notable by its absence on Ewa plantation. In sixteen months there has not been a case of typhoid and most of the cases treated are but simple colds, caused by the carelessness of the workmen themselves. On an average thirty persons a day report at the hospital. Where the complaints are of minor importance the patients are given medicine and sent on their way. But any sickness likely to prove serious is treated in the hospital.

Where patients apply at the hospital suffering from bad cold they are at once put in bed in one of the wards. The surgeon finds that in this way he is able to send the men back to work much more rapidly than would be possible were they given medicine and sent to their homes to look out for themselves.

Not only are there separate wards for women and children, but the different nationalities are also separated. There is absolutely no choice between the different accommodations and the manager employs receives as careful attention as an officer of the plantation, the only difference being that a private room is provided for officers.

### Sanitary Supervision.

The surgeon in charge is Dr. C. R. McLean. Doctor McLean's duty is not only to treat those who are sick, but also to look after the sanitary arrangements on the plantation that there may be as little sickness as possible. The hospital records show how successful he has been along the latter line.

In the different villages ample bathing accommodations are provided for the workmen, the racial peculiarities of each people being taken into consideration in planning the baths. Thus the Japanese have large tubs, while the Filipinos have shower baths which they prefer.

### Railway System.

The railroad system of Ewa plantation is very complete and in 1909 it was valued at \$201,026.61. Since then extensions have been made. Many of the locomotives are of Baldwin manufacture and the permanent roadbed is ballasted as thoroughly as is customary on lines doing a general traffic business.

Ewa plantation holds long term leases largely from private estates and the leasehold improvements alone are valued at \$101,074.86.

The milling plant consists of two nine-roller mills with crushers arranged to run together also as a fifteen-roller mill with crusher. The mill has a capacity of approximately 300 tons of sugar per day and was erected in 1902. The value of the mill and building is \$893,852.48.

Ewa plantation is incorporated for \$5,000,000, divided into shares of a par value of \$20 each. The market value of the shares has been steadily increasing. One year ago shares were selling around 25 while today 34 is the lowest figure at which a block of any size could be secured. The net profits of the plantation during the year ending December 31, 1908, were \$1,029,582.80.

The present dividend rate of Ewa is one per cent a month. In addition to this it has been the practice to declare an extra dividend toward the end of the year, when the financial conditions of the company have warranted.

The assets of the plantation company at the end of the year 1908 were \$6,475,834.10. Since then they have been increased somewhat.

### Officers.

The officers of Ewa Plantation Company are:

E. D. Tenney, president; C. H. Cooke, vice-president; T. H. Petric, secretary; C. H. Atherton, treasurer; J. J. Carden, J. B. Castle, J. S. McCandless, directors; T. Richard Robinson, auditor.

The officers of the plantation are: George F. Renton, manager; A. M. McKeever, head overseer; A. B. Guild, head bookkeeper; Thomas O'Dowd, head sugar boiler; F. E. Greenfield, head chemist; Dr. C. R. McLean, surgeon.

Castle is now in the Canary Islands.

## RUSSIANS WILL LEAVE FOR KAUAI

Reports That All Is Not Well With Latest Comers, Who Are From Missouri.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Official advices from the immigration sheds last night were to the effect that the latest arrived Russians will be sent this evening to Kauai on the Noeau and the Nihaun, they having stated their desire to go there rather than to Hawaii.

Unofficial advices are to the effect that the majority of the Russians do not want to leave Honolulu until they have sent out a deputation of their own to inquire into the stories brought to them by a number of their fellow countrymen, the earlier arrivals, these stories being to the effect that the prices charged in the plantation stores are such that continuous debt faces the laborer. Potatoes at five dollars a bag is instanced as the general run of cost for the necessities of life.

The rainy weather on Hawaii is another fault with the country found by the first arrivals, this complaint leading to a request that the Garden Island be chosen as the scene of labor.

It is stated that there was much earnest talking at the sheds yesterday and much explaining required of the agents of the planters' association, through their interpreter. At a late hour last night everything appeared to be lovely, with the men chatting quietly among themselves and the women quietly sewing. They are very comfortable in the planters' association shed and seem contented to stay there. Many of the immigrants strolled through the town last night, the illuminated trail of the Elks' carnival grounds attracting much attention.

The men have asked that all be sent to one plantation.

The Russians who arrived on the Mongolia from Harbin, Manchuria, are ambitious, and the younger members of the band are anxious to acquire a knowledge of the English language and are studying to master its intricacies. Many of these have Russian-English phrase books, which give, in simple form, many of the stock phrases and questions of necessity.

Some of the young girls and boys have spent much of their time since arriving here in studying these books. Yesterday while the Russians were putting on some of their finery, the men shaving and the women putting on their best bib and tucker, a number of the younger people sat at tables and diligently pored over their phrase books.

The books are printed in Russian and some of the English spelling is at fault. First an English word like cat, or dog, is given and its equivalent in both Anglicized lettering as well as in old Russian. The numerals are listed, the verb "I Love" is set forth in English and Russian and conjugated while the nouns that everybody in English speaking schools have repeated over and over again, are given in the Russian text books.

The young people reel off the numerals and some of the names and sentences with facility, indicating that although they have studied only since they started for Hawaii they intend to learn the language quickly.

The immigrants are now domiciled in the planters' association shed, awaiting shipment to other islands where they will be given employment as laborers on various sugar plantations.

## FINDS DEATH WHERE HE SOUGHT FORTUNE

Mani News.—The Kahului postmaster has received the following clipping from a Seattle paper:

"Dying far from his home and family in sunny Hawaii, a stranger in a strange land, the last request of James Kanekoa, a kanaka, who breathed his last at the city hospital yesterday morning, was that word would be sent to his wife and little ones. To A. A. Braymer, chief clerk in the department of health and sanitation, who, from long acquaintance in the Hawaiian Islands, could speak the man's native tongue, Kanekoa confided a message of love to his little ones.

"Kanekoa had been away from his home ten years. He came to the States in the hope of making sufficient money to bring his family here, away from the poverty and hardship which was their lot in the province of Kula, on the Island of Maui."

### DO YOU WANT RELIEF?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise mucus in the morning? Do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. For sale at all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## GREAT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PLANNED

NEW YORK, February 21.—It was announced last night that two and a half million dollars had been pledged for the erection of a George Washington Memorial Hall, to be built in Washington.

## GREAT GALE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

PARIS, February 21.—A great gale is blowing across the English Channel and all cable communication with England has been cut off. All the Channel shipping is in great danger as the gale is blowing with almost unopposed fury.